AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence. HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1859 tion of Africans—Orims in Ouba—Bank Forgeries—

nts—The Weather—Cortesi and the Opera—Sugar

Market, de.

My Cardenas correspondent, in his last letter, alluding to the removal of Colonel Guyoso from the Lieutenant Governorship of that jurisdiction, says:—"It is difficult to estimate how many thousand Africans were landed in that jurisdiction during Colonel Guyoso's time there, or how much he and his accomplices put in their pockets as the price of their connivance, or how much of the Colonel's enormous pains have been participated in by others, nor who the others are; but that it is not likely that in a place where notoriously so many slaves have been landed in Guyoso's time, he has been permitted to have all the profile."

have all the profile."

My Pinar del Rio correspondent informs me that Brigadier Terrin has been removed from the Lieutenant Governorship of that jurisdiction. He came from Spain as a sort of privileged officer, and was first sent to Trinidad de Cuba, where he attempted to ride roughshed over everybody, and a state of disorderly discipline ensued which, with his overbearing conduct, caused his removal, and he was sent to Pinar del Rio, where in nine and he was sent to Pinar del Rio, where in nine months he has allowed nearly 2,000 slaves to be handed (1,700, I believe, is the exact number as far as known), and he and his colleague, Senor Tornel, the Alcalde, Mayor, and the Capitan de Partido, have received a hunded dollars for each slave landed, making the nice little sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars between the three, of which it is but rea-

sonable to suppose the gallant Brigadier received the lion's share. No doubt, however, exists but that the two others have each secured a handsome fortune.

It is a singular fact that here in Cuba we never hear of a single instance of the commission, or attempt at commis-sion, of a particular description of crime; there is always a series of them following close upon one another. Coining spurious money and forgery are the particular crimes, of which I have now three cases to relate to you. At San Antonio de los Banos, which is distant about seven leagues from this city, there was discovered by an active officer of police a machine for counterfeiting coin, together with

police a machine for counterfeiting coin, together with sears, dies, &c., &c.; also another machine, with a counterfeit blank "cedula of protection" for slaves, together with paper and other printing materials, crucibles, and a new combination of metals—an imitation of silver. All these articles were found in the possession of certain late members of the chain gang, one of whom, in 1854, was a member of that wereby fraternity on suspicion of being a counterfeiter. He also had in his possession a work on chemistry, treating particularly of the counterfeiting of metals; and the others now in prison had also in their possession various kibds of arms, all of which were seized. The second case is a supprised attempt at forgery of the bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana. The following persons have been arrested, and are in close confinement, under this charge:—

sons have been arrested, and are in close confinement, under this charge:

Den Carlos Barreiros, Celador, General Superintendent of the Accounts, &c., of the bank, Don Andres Stanislaus, whom everybody believes to be innocent, his arrest being caused from his name being mentioned in an intercepted letter in a manner which throws a little suspicion upon bim, but no one who knows him believes him to be capable of committing any crime, and he denies having committed himself in any manner; he certainly might have made his escape, but would not do se; an officer of the Post Office, whose name is said to be Hernandez or Fernandez, and a tailor named Rejus, and his mistress.

Nothing was found in the house of Borreiros. At the residence of the mistress of Rejus was discovered a trunk which contained \$37,000 worth of counterfeit Post Office stanges. There was also found paper of the kind of which the bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana are made, ink, &c.

which the bills of the Spanish Eank of Havana are made, ink, &c.

It is understood that \$150,000 of genuine bills of the bank were found in the desk of Barreiros, the Gelador at the bank, which should have been elsewhere, in the proper place assigned for their deposit, and not where they were found, and that they are of the different series, \$50, \$100, &c., one bill being missing from each series. He has not tupon being interrogated been able to account for the bills being in this desk, nor for the missing ones.

It is further reported, though this seems to require confirmation, that there has been found a large number of bonds, with all the signatures of the efficies of the bank forged except Barreiros, which are said to have been prepared in the expectation that the bank would have issued bonds before the receipt of the last royal order authorizing the increase of the capital and issue of the bank could have been exconted.

It is believed the authorities received the information from New York upon which they proceeded to the arrest of the parties charged with being concerned.

The Gaceta of the 6th inst. warms the public in relation to the false postage stamps, pointing out the difference between the genome and false ones.

For the tollowing I am indebted to the Diario de la Marina.—

On the 25th uit, the Celador (Sergeant of Police) of New

On the S9th uit, the Caisdor (Sergeant of Police), of New Town (Fourth district, outside the walls of this city), received in formation that in a house in his ward there had just arrived two highwaymen from the country. He at once obtained the assistance of the Sub-Commissary of the district, and with him and the Salve Guardias proceeded to the piace, when they found one of the supposed highwaymen in the middle of a lot, which was feuned in, with a fine horne heatic him. The masseding his pursuers run into a room of the house, where, seiring a maschette, he attacked the Sub-Commissary who had reached the door. The Sub-Commissary wounded the high-waymen by a short from his pistol in the left high—notwith-standing which he ran through another door into the sirect, but was followed by the Celador and arrounded in the Calle de la Merced. He at first said his name was Jaeine Bedriguez, and afterwards aftero, but he was afterwards recognized as the famous prisoner called 21 Curro, who had escaped from the finuse of Correction near the Lunait Asylum, about eleven miles from this city, where he had been sent to inish the term of his seitence.

Spanish Bank of Havana, I am happy to say, con-tio expand its line of discounts. At the close of week's business, 5th inst, the amount of specie cheet was \$2,559,657 80, and bills amounting to 60—together \$3,631,457 80, whilst all the close of the ling week's business the amount of specie in the Kine bank was \$2,719,338 61 and of notes \$41,000— er \$2,760,938 61—the diminution you will observe in the angel.

eing in the specie.

There has been a great deal of rain and strong northerly.

There has been a great deal of rain and strong northerly.

winds since I hast had this pleasure. It has rained from 11 A. M. yesterday, and from appearances will do so today.

Ortesi has charmed every heart with her exquisite singing and acting, especially the latter in "Sappho," which has been twice represented.

"Martha," at the general request, is to be produced as soon as possible. "La Sonnambla" was again represented last evening. I was not present, being tired of these old operas, every note of which, from the opening to the inale, we have de winguem.

The two Gassiers (Testa and Nanni) played the principal parts of the "Barbiere" in Havann lately. La Cortesi has been delighting numerons audiences, and the impression left by Gazzanira is fast disappearing before that of the new star. La Cortesi is now preparing for "Norma," in which she will undoubtedly achieve new triumplis.

The sugar market has been in a state of great torpor since my last advices.

Thus far this week there has been nothing doing, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather and the small quantities placed on the market. Holders continue firm in their pretensions, and, nominally, there is no change in rates. The stocks here and at Matanzas are estimated at about 115,000 boxes, against about \$2,000 at this time last year. No alteration in the rates of Missoovado sugars, At Cardenas as high as 3 reals per keg, of 5½ gallons has been paid for molasses. Here the nominal quotation is 2½ reals per keg for clayed. Freights are very dull. The ruling rates for vessels of small capacity are 45s. a 50s. per ton to the British Channel for orders. Coastwise 50c. a 90c. per box: \$3.50 to \$4 teer thind, angar, \$2.50 per hind, molgases. Exchanges still declining. I quote sterring 16½ a 17 per cent premium, and New York 50 day bills 3½ a 3½ per cent premium, and New York 50 day bills 3½ a 3½ per cent premium, and New York 50 day bills 3½ a 3½ per cent premium, and New York 50 day bills 3½ a 5½ per cent premium.

Havana, Nov. 8, 1859.

General Concha's Departure at Hand—Hist Ordenion of Hist

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1859. General Concha's Departure at Hand-His Opinion of His Successor—The Apprentice Certificate System Abroyated— Slave Identification Impossible Under R.—Effect of its Aba-lition on the Slave Trade, &c.

We have some things pleasant, and an equal proportion of the disagreeables, showing, possibly, our movement on the tide of progress and Christian civilization, with the concomitant evils incident thereto.

General Concha leaves us in a few days, but we have

General Concha leaves us in a few days, but we have the pleasure, which his authority gives, for saying "that General Serano," who is to relieve him, "will be found a noble, open hearted Spanish gentleman—will be popular with the people of Cuba, politically and socially, by his courteous manners, intelligence and industry, devoted to the improvements which are being instituted for the prosperity of our agriculture, commerce and trade; that he will be found ready at all times to promote our intercourse with the United States, and to preserve the good feeling subsisting between the two countries." It is generally od that there will be no injury done to the public works in progress, which have been devised by General Concha, as they harmonize in political sentiments, are friends, and not rivals, for preferment under the Crown; so

friends, and not rivals, for preferment under the Grown; so we shall have much satisfaction in the welcome of Serano, feeling assured that he will not retard, if he does not give new vigor by an energetic noministration of his office for the prosperity of Cuba.

The system of cedulas, which was established at British instigation, has been abrogated, for the reason that it has been found atterly worthless for the purpose of identifying the slave population of Cuba and preventing its increase by direct importation from the coast of Africa. The initiation of the policy was under a species of dentation not consistent with spanish national dignity and honor, study and such as the policy was under a species of Gletation not consistent with spanish national dignity and honor, study and such as the policy dependent of the government not be justify charged with placing obstacles to prevent the realization of the dreams of British abolition fanaticism. It has been clearly shown that many thousands more slaves have been brought from Africa since the cedula system codules have been obtained answering all the requirements of the law; that there was no power to prevent it; and once the Bozale entered upon an easter, there could be no discovery to the injury of the owner; and, of course, in prosecutions of the frade, there has been more trime committed than in previous years in order to answer the no discovery to the injury of the owner; and, of course, in prosecution of the trade, there has been more crime committed than in previous years in order to answer the requisitions of the law. There were many reasons for efficiency of retention. If a Bozale, and none in the course of the law the season of the law the season of the law the season of retention. If a Bozale inow found and despited by the usual tracery from the landing he will become emancipated, because there will be no protective license or cedula to prevent the due course of justice. With all the testionar to the start of the the procession, and

mocts the exception to his doing so with the legal codula for the protection of his property. When this system of registry and ident sation was first in incussion for the purpose of applying it to Cuba, in order to prevent the importation of negroes from Africa, its fallary was shown in your columns, and the means of evision were intimated precisely as they have been realized, and the consequence of more crime, the only certain thing to inure therefrom, portrayed by your humble correspondent. It will be said now, perhaps, that the trade can be pursued with impunity, and that there will be an immense increase in our hands of tabor drawn from Africa, but such could not be the case if public officials of England, the United States and Spain should do their duty; for discovery cannot be defeated. But suppose the chances of civilization are increased for the sons of Africa. So where the law is avoided against the exceeding vigilance of the national vigilance posse of the three Powers pledged to the suppression of the slave trade, there is some comfort in the idea that civilization gains subjects, and that the blood is not wanted, as might be the case otherwise, upon the sand plants and deserts of Africa.

and that the blood is not wanted, as might be the case otherwise, upon the sand plants and descris of Africa.

Capture and Sufeide of the Burglar Rouse.

HIS OPERATIONS FOR TWO YEARS—THE BURGLAR FURSUED BY TWO DETECTIVES—HIS CAPTURE AND SUIGIDE—HIS LAST WORDS, "OLD JOHN BROWN."

(From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 12.)

We have already noticed the arrest of a notorious burglar at Hudson, by detective officers James and Lowell, of Syracuse, and the desporate lesp made by him from the Hudson river steamer, on his way to Albany, whereby, it is presumed, he was struck by the wheel of the ferry boat, and instantly killed.

This burglar, who has several a liases, and is known to Syracuse detectives James and Lowell as William H. Rouse, bas committed extensive burglaries in most of the towns and cities of this and other States. He has figured, under various alisses, largely in Buffalo and at Rochester, Auburn, Skaneateles, Syracuse, Cheesceady, Troy, Albany and other places, as well as in Indiana, Onto and other States. The Syracuse chieres had been on his track for two years, finally capturing him on Saturday aftertoon, November 5, at Hudson, where he had been residing since last summer, and was living in princely style, with his wife and one child, upon the fruits of his ill-acquired booty.

The Syracuse Courier gives a history of the criminal, commencing with a burglary committed in October, 1857, on a store in Plymouth, Indiana, for which he was arrested but broke juil and escaped. A great variety of burglaries and house-breaking incidents are related in different parts of the country. Several times he and his associates—two brothers named Card—were caught and escaped, and frequently in quantities to the amount of \$2.000 in value. As an example of their method of robbing we may state that in Cleveland, Olno, the Cards kept a trunk store in the basement under the Burnet Batk, and requently in quantities to the amount of \$2.000 in value. As an example of their method of robbing we may state that in Cleveland, Olno, the

James and Lowell, with the purpose of tempting those officers into completty with hims—

Mysses, James & Lowell,—You go in for money. So do I. I am around among the cribbers and liters, and have it in my power to put money be your pockets, and will do so on condition that you will keep man. You can rely upon me from five himdred dollars to a thousand, between this and fall, if you will keep man. End can rely upon me from dive himdred dollars to a thousand, between this and fall, if you will keep again to the form of two of the meanest clilians that God ever let breathe. You are well known to me: I to you. I have my men to watch your movements, you have done me harm lately, but I will pass that by our coefficient that you will keep my men to watch you may enter you have done me harm lately, but I will pass that by our coefficient that you will keep a will keep a word. It is true I should like Ju be on friendly terms with you, or Mr. Lowell in particular, for I shall know as soon as the first mall arrives. I am persevering, revengefu, and desperate as a damistion, but generally as cool as a coember. My only object is not money, but—remember the words—Revenge. If you choose to open business on faverable terms with me, you may itsert the following as a reply in the Buildy Builly Republied May I, the expense of which I will to ward the amount to you by mail as soon as I have seen the answer in print, under the head of cash advertagement.

P. 8.—If you what he are the meet me by your travelling excursions, remember the soon.

The following is a copy of the advertisement alluded to:—

Mr. 8.—If of Buildie cas rely upon our aid and confidence in forwarding the sea of meeting of the sea of inches.

The topowing is a copy of the extrement and confidence in forwarding the ears of justice

J. & I.— L. of Syracuse.

In order to catch the regue, they sent the advertisement according to request, and then set about the work, visiting Rechester, Buffato, &c. They traced him indefanada, and learned that he timerated there, in the vicinity of Buffato, running over occasionally to mail letters so as to avoid detection, and then putting back again. While in Cannea, he went by the name of Rockwell. Learning that James and Lowell had been on his scent, over three menths after the date of the first letter to them, he addressed them the following points epistle:—

Borrand July 91, 1857.

over three months after the date of the first letter to them, he addressed them the following politic cpittle—

Mesers Jaws & Lowell, Lowell in particular—I have been informed by Tales that you are down on me, fecause you say I have hed to you in my promises to play into your bands. All right. Tou will find that I always do as I agree. If I say I will them to be a search of the promise to the promise to the promise to the promise to the promise for you on conditions, one of which was that you would keep "mum" but you went up to Rochester and blowed all to the very one that I was laying for. That was c—— demonstrated by the promise to the promise to the promise that it was laying for. That was c—— demonstrated by the promise to the promise that I was laying for. That was c—— demonstrated by the promise to the promise and the promise an pal, if possible. While Lowell was gone, James ingratrated himself in the good graces of an old widow lady and
her family, with whom Rouse and his wife had boarded.
James was satisfied the old lady knew where he was, and
he managed very adroitly to procure the coveted information. The family were pious, or professionally
so, and so James played pious too, joining in pious
conversation with them and attending church with
them. In this way he gained their confidence, and
at last the old lady said she would tell him where
Rouse was if he would agree to appress her name and
give hor a certain amount of money. The money was
handed over, when she said Rouse had moved to Hudson,
New York, and described the locality. James then telegraphed to Lowell, at Scheneckady, to return to New
York at once. The two met there, and came up the river
on the steamboat Armenia, arriving at Hudson at four
o'clock last Santrday morning. First taking a survey of
Rouse's dwelling, where he was living in fine style, they
repaired to a hotel, and then laid their plans for his captice.

At the hotel Mr. James registered, his name, as wichn.

o'clock last Saurday morning. First taking a survey of Rouse's dwelling, where he was living in fine style, they repaired to a hotel, and then laid their plans for his capture.

At the hotel Mr. James registered his name as "John C. Root, of Harper's Ferry," and Mr. Lowell registered his "Geo. W. Watsom, Harpersport."

Rouse being one of the shrewdest and most desperate villains in existence, and having stated repeatedly that he would sconer die than be taken, they did not deem it advisable to attemnt to arrest him in his hose; so they disguised themselves somewhat, and proceeded to a gentleman's residence opposite to Rouse's nouse, and after first satisfying themselves that all would be safe, they stated their business, and requested permission to occupy their parlor to watch the burgians across the way. The family very readily assented, saving that if there was such a veharacter in their midst they would rejoice to have him taken out.

The officers then took possession of the parlor and remained there on watch from ten to three o'clock, meeting with the kindest treatment, and being provided with an excellent damer meantime.

At about three o'clock Rouse's wife made her appearance, and walked down street. Lowell followed her at a proper distance. Shortly after Rouse, the "game" the officers had been in pursuit of for over two years, made his appearance, and walked down street also. James pursued him carefulf for several blocks, anxiously looking for Lowell all the time. At length he discovered him a long way ahead, coming up a cross street. He gave him their private and selent signal, as much at to say, "That is our man—look out for him.

Lowell had been in pursuit of face to face, while James graduated his pace so that he should overhaid Rouse at the same time that Lowell should meet him. Nearer and nearer the gap closed up until all three came together. Now was the important time, the time for presence of mind, and the time for action. Lowell reached his hand out to him, saying, "How do you do, sir?" I think

rest.

On their return to search Rouse's house, they met his wife in the street, who is described as a very pretty and intelligent woman. They discovered upon her wrists a pair of gold brucelets, which they recognized as having been stolen from Mr. Welch, at Auburn, at the time of the burglary. They were valued as \$55. James told her he wanted them. She desired to know "why," and said they were a present from a friend. James told her he knew all about it, and she had better keep truth on her side. She then took them off, and handed them over to him. They then informed her of the predicament her husband was in, when she seemed excited and airmed. They went with her to the house, and proceeded to search it from top to bottom. They found a trusk full of sliks, supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Morgan, at Skaneateles. Taking up a carpet from the floor fand brushing away the dust, they discovered what they supposed to be two deep sink nail heads in the floor, covered with dust. They removed the dust, and found them to be serew heads. Drawing the screws, they raised a board, and beneath it was found a large quantity of silver ware, probably stolen from Welch, at Aburn.

They also found one hunared and eighty keys, of all descriptions, and other burglar's tools, which may now be seen at Lowell's office. All of this property they brought to syracuse. Returning to the jail with their boofy they took their prisocer and started west on the Radssa Ra On their return to search Rouse's house, they met his

half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the prisoner made a sudden spring overboard, and was of course drowned. The last words Rouse spoke, just before jumping off the beat, were, "Well, I am not so badly off as old flrown. I will not be bung." This was addressed to officer Lowell, who was endeavoring to cheer him up. James and Lowell remained as Albany all day Sunday in search of his body, but without success. They found

his cap, however.

Rouse was probably one of the boldest, most adroit and desperate burglars in existence, and his life has been the price of his many daring crimes.

Washington Irving at Home.

(From the Home Journal)

We were talking reveringly and affectionately of Mr
Irving over our supper at intewald; expressing our wonder as well as happiness in the unreluctant brightness of the destiny that still opens before him—the full moon of renown fatter death seen so clearly before the setting of this sun—without doubt the most honored man in ou country, yet even less honored than leved—the sky of himband see's triumband closes growing beautiful yme. renown lafter death seen so clearly before the setting of his sun—without doubt the most honored man in our contry, yet even less honored than loved—the sky of his working day's triumphant close growing beautifully mellow, and the mists of renown, around and both it him, getting rusier as he goes. It is perhaps the world's best exception to the common destiny of genis—America's leading name in literature yet, from the beginnin, to then do it his carper, so well unders—and appreciated.

It was Saturday night as we taked, and when I preposed that we should consecrate October's last day, the following Monday, to a visit to Sunnyside, the proposal was joyfully agreed to. Mr. Wise had never been so fortunate as to meet Mr. Irving, and, of course, wished exceedingly to see him. Mr. Kennedy had passed months under the same root with him, and was happy in his lifelong friendship. To both, as well as to me, it would be a most precious privilege to remember, could we see him at this avowed close of his literary carper—this laying off the armor of a victorious life.

The four-mile drive to Newburg and the crossing of the ferry to Fishkill brought us in time for the 4" noon train down," and we were soon following swithly the undulating shore of the river-cleft Highlands—dropped punctually at the Sing Sing station, at 12:36. This fester on the lip of the beautiful Hudson—the States prison mid the valley, which is the State's beauty and pride—is seven miles above Irvington; but, as being the nearest point at which our particular train makes a stop, we were to drive the rest of our journey in a hack rockaway from the station house.

A drive along the hills of this neighborhood shows the

the rest of our journey in a back rookaway from the station house.

A drive along the hills of this neighborhood shows the
usual contrast of rusticity in the process of giring place
to wealth—the shabby feuces and tumble-down barns and
houses not only more conspicuous from contrast with
costly mansions and their grounds, but more neglected
because likely to be soon daspiaced. Some of the com
manding views from the hill-tops we thought quite to
beautiful to be conylet labelled, with the name of "Sin
Sing;" and it was asked whether, leaving that to be th
name of the prison, the river shore could not receiv
some new designation. The roads being chequered wit
gangs of prisoners (at work outside the limits, in thel
striped colutes, and under charge of sentries), Wise mis
chievously suggested that it should be called Zebra-villebut the choice of a name less descriptive, or less assoc
ated with its "leading public institution," seems open
consideration.

The most costly and artistic residence on the river (Me

hidden in the beavy reading of sintletics and filete concers. By fiving they are now made acquainted with him, in Seak and blood as it were, a Washington so pictured that they can admire and reverse him with a human sympathy." So good as expression was this, of my own critical opinion of the book, and so beautiful in the fact that such should be the closing work of the control of the post of the book, and so beautiful in the fact that such should be the closing work of the control of the book, and so beautiful in the fact that such should be the closing work of the control of the cont

Our Parls Correspondence.

Paus, Oct. 30, 1859.

France Preparing to Play a Grand but Serious Diplomatic Game—General Apprehension of Important Events Approaching—The Frantics of 1815—Hopes of Governor Floy as Minister of the United States—A Cabinet Council—The Compeigne Felte—A Villafranca Pamphlet—Analysis of Its Provisions by a French Chevalier, de.

That secret misgiving and evil forboding to which I alinded in my last do not abate. Men habitually cautious in forming their judgment do not hesitate to say that they look for events in the spring of far more portentous character than any the last half century has witnessed. It may be for good, or it may be for evil, but France is soon

may be for good, or it may be for evil, but France is soon about to play a great stake, they say. She is in the hands of one whose confidence in his success is certainly not un-warranted; and there are signs abroad that the hour is at hand when much that has humiliated her may be effaced, and her triumph be rendered as brilliant as her former abasement was degrading. Go where you will, talk where you like, there is a fixed idea in men's minds of something you like, there is a tixed idea in men's minds of something being in the wind. The statesman, the diplomat, the com-mercial man, the broker, the man about town, all hold the same tone; and yet no one's opinion as to details seems worth a straw. Indeed, how can it be, when there is but one man in the empire-he who holds the sceptre-

who knows what is to come next?

Of course the tone of journals entirely under the influence of government has much to do with this, though the whispers which parade society are often antecedent to what appears in those quarters. The Constitutionnel, as it

ment to worth. The state of the control of the cont

but to light—le versit crees. They had not even no recourse of the French solcies, who always carrie with him a little vial of cau do vie. Such, indeed, was the Austrian improvidence, that for retting that for the past eight years there had been such dearruction among the yineyards of Lombardy and Venella that no wins to speak of was produced, they gave each man five sous to purchase wine, which was nowhere to be had.

It is true, adds the Chevalier, that the Freach fleet was proposing to attack Venice, but it is equally true that the Austrian government had rendered the passage of the port as impracticable as that of Schastopol or Cronstadt, and the general nature of the defence is such that the French would have been compelled to destroy monuments in Venice which had been the glory of ages. Beckles this, there were all the dangers of a debarkation under a marter of the term of the Prot the Bouzso, was ruined. All this Napoleou knew, and he knew likewise that every further advance he made his alliance with revolutionary force—that two edged sword—must become closer.

The first communication between the two Emperors

ined. All this Napoleon knew, and he knew likowise that every further advance he made his alliance with ravolutionary force—that two edged sword—must become closer.

The first communication between the two Emperors took place on the subject of the body of Colonel Prince Windischgratz, on the 2d of July. Four days after this, Gen. Fleuret, the Emperor Napoleon's aid-de-camp, was on his way to Verena with a proposition on the part of his master for an armistice. Scarcely was the armistice arranged than the Emperor of the French sent another letter to Francis Joseph, proposing absolute peace. The Emperor of Austria condided Napoleon's letter to Frince Alexander de Hesse, whose gallantry on the field he had jost especially signalized, who was porsonally known to Napoleon, and who was moreover brother in-law to the Caar Alexander III. An interview occurred between Napoleon and the Prince, in which the Chevaller informs us that the former set before the latter the dangers which menaced the monarchy of Austria should the war continue, and pointed out how the revolutionary feelings of the Slave populations and the Magyar might be obviated, by a cossion of Lombardy, Mantia, Peschlera, &c. The Prince heard the Emperor to the end without once interrupting him, but when his Majesty had finished the assured him there was no such danger from the populations as he apprehended, that reforms were preparing for them, and that never had they exhibited greater loyalty than now. As regarded any propositions for peace, he could not venture to utter a word without reference to the Emperor his master.

Then it was that Napoleon seased the opportunity of pressing for a personal interview with the Emperor, with whom, he said, he could effect mere in an hour's conversation than in months of correspondence by their respective ministers. Frince Hosse delivered his message to his master, but Francis Joseph did not like the terms. The Quadrialerral was still untouched, and any idea of giving up for resses was not to be thought of. He wrote t

common consent the two Emperors met at Villafranca on the 11th.

Eye witnesses of the scene, penetrated by the solemnity of the occasion, say it was affecting to witness the meeting of these chief personages in the great drama. Surrounded by a brilliant and numerous cortege, they advanced to each other and gaye the right hand of fellowship. Time does not permit me to speak of their retirement to the house of M. Gaudnii-Moriili, and how they mounted up into the first floor—how, after taking leave of their respective escorist, two sentincis of the Cent Garde guarded the ante-chamber and two others the railing of the house, to keep off all cavesaroppers, and how it was the Emperor of the French who held the pen and noted down on a sheet of foolscap the points conceded.

I have written enough, I hope, to excite the reader's curlosity to consult the work itself.

Thave written enough, it hope, to excite the reader's curiosity to consult the work itself.

The Sons of Malta in the Street.

GRAND MIDNIGHT PARADE—THE MYSTIC ORDER VERY MUCH MYSTIFY THE FUELIC—LONG CLOTHES, SHORT CLOTHES, NIGHT GOWNS NIGHTCAPS, COWLS, HELMETS, GONGS AND VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS, NATURAL, UNNATURAL AND OTHERWISE. [From the Boston Bee, Nov. 11.]

The "Sons of Malta," that mysterious, eccentric, profound body, of which we hear so much, know so little, and see less, made a parade last night, much to the surprise of the good people of our city. As the strange cortes passed through our streets to the sound of its stranger music, it excited general attention.

The "Sons," numbering about 1,200, assembled at Fancuil Hall, where they dressed for the grand occasion, putting off the costume of the citizen and conning the mysterious one of the order. There was a deal of bustle and preparation within, while without a curious public had begun to assemble in consulerable numbers. Uncount, monk like objects were occasionally seen to pass the windows or door, while now and then a costume of brilliant hue and glistening ornament would mingle in the scene. Up stairs and down; down stairs and up they continued to wind their way. In the course of time members would come out, mount their horses, and ride back in the swittest and most incomprehensible manner, and for the most incomprehensible manner, and for the most incomprehensible parages. This done, they dismounted, and passed into the hall. This was frequently repeated. At ten o'clock a large crowd—some 5,000—had gathered in the vicinity of the hall, and manifested much impatience to witness the advent of the Sons. At length, at about half past ten o'clock, they energed with officers and band, accourtrement and costume, and commenced their march, passing through Merchants' row, Blackstone, Hanover, Charter, Saien, Hanover, Coart, Greene, Chambers, Cambridge, Temple, School, Washington, Summer, Sooth, Essex, Harrison avenue, and to the Sons Ende of the first passe

Nearly all wore masks or other covering to the face, thus completely preserving their incognito. Those dressed in white appeared like a company in night-gowns, and the heads being covered, fixe night-capes. Some were short, others tail. The white and black were reflered by the more showy costimes, evidently procured from some of our well stocked theatres.

In the column were a number of banners, variously in-

our well stocked theatres.

In the column were a number of banners, variously inscribed. There were also several carriages, containing members of the order in costume. In another place was a large frame, upon which was placed a huge book, or the representation of one, inscribed with the symbols of the order. In this design was borne upon the shoulders of five men, who were supported by a guard carrying muskets. The volume was not opened, and we have an means of knowing its contents. We suspect, however, they were of an exceedingly woody chirre.

Nearly all the members had upon their garments the cross of the order. Most of them were also covered with cowis, from out of the folds of which they peeped upon the gazing crowd with apparently great satisfaction. In the procession were some one hundred and fifty from Nex Bedford, who came up for the purpose, and returned early in the norming in a special train. Among the bands in the column were the Beston Brass and the New Bedford Brass, and some others made up for the occasion. The perseverance with which some of the "music" pounded upon the gongs and bass drams, was only surpassed by the sepulchrat, uncartily sounds they produced. Most of the streets through which the procession passed were throughed, and at variona points the mysterious "Sons" were greeted with cheers. At the fleatquarters in Bowdein square, where the decorations in the way of flags, mottoes, Chinese lanterns, &c., fireworks were shot of in their bonor.

The procession, on its return, reached Fancuil Hall about 1235 o'clock, when a colliation prepared by Smith was partaken of by the "Sons," disrobing themselves before resorting to the beard.

There were, as before intimated, about 1,200 in the procession. About 400 from out of the city. The procession was guarded by a regular police force. The whole affair was quite orderly, so far as we hear, and passed off with great success. Just after the procession stacted, the moon onst from its pent up ciouds, and shone in magnificent spiender. The were as

Condition of the Streets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Allow me to thank you, on behalf of the residents of South Brooklyn, for calling the attention of our Aldermen. n your assue of the 12th inst., to the fillity condition of our streets. As you very justly ramark, there is no ex cuse for a stench laden atmosphere, cither in New York or Brooklyn. But if the onizens of the latter place de or Brooklyn. But if the origines of the latter place depend for a remedy on any action to be taken by the present Aldermen, it is to be feared they will be disappointed. They, however, can care the evil themselves, by keeping party politics out of their manicipal elections, and by refusing to nominate or to vate for any candidate who is not pledged to give his first care and attention to the samitary condition of his ward, by having all the streets keet thoroughly clean and sweet. There is an association still existing, I believe, in South Brooklyn, formed for the express purpose of attenting to matters of local interest. Its executive committee could not employ its time to greater advantage for the health and confort of residents, or for the improvement of property, than by taking this matter in hand, and making it a prominent issue at the elections. MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1859.

\$5 REWARD.—SMALL PET DOG LOST, FRIDAY, NOV 18, about three P. M., near James street ferry, named Tary; has large eyes, white smooth bair, with black spots, one over eye and on tail. Return immediately to W. J. Lyon, 3t Courtlandt street.

REWARD—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, A small Poodle Stut; answers to the name of "Nelly!" all white, except the ears having a yellow tip. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on returning her to No. 39 Solilvan atreet.

BEWARD.—LOST, SUPPOSED IN A WALL Broaten and the second street stage, or Sixth avenue car, a lady's gold spherald Broastinn, in the shape of a cross or butterfly. If contained seven stones, and being the gift of a valued friend, the finder will receive the shove reward by leaving it is Hiram Young's, 20 John street, with the sincere thanks of the owner. d-15 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 18TH INST., SOME-where on Broadway, between Eighth aircet and store of A. T. Stewart & Co., or in one of Broadway stages, a roll of bills, all of the Farmers' and Clitzens' Rank of Long Island, amounting to 578. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving them at deak of A. T. Stewart & Go.

\$25 REWARD.—LOST, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. \$219, in going from No. 2 Carroll place, down lifecture to Carmine street, thence in Fixth avenue cars to foot flew street, \$130 in two rolls, one parcel containing \$150 and the other \$15. Any person returning the same 1s. No. 2 Carroll place, or to Propeller Line office. Dey street place, will resulte

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE INDEPENDED DEMOCRACE Working Men's Club, of the Eighteenth we will be held at Concert Itali, 229 avenue A, or Tready e ing. 220 inal., at 7% o'clock. All friendly to the cause senter. By order W. Bernsan, Sec'y. Martin O'Shauqhamay, Tree W. Brensan, Sec'y. LYUREE ALDERMANIC GONVENTION, As ameeting of the above Convention, held a son street on last evening, the vote stood as follows Convention adjourned.—
Mr. Sharfock.
Mr. Sharfock.
Mr. Sharfock. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.

Dear sir.—
At a meeting of the Democratic Regulation At a meeting of the Democratic Regulation, being a Tammany Hall, on Friday evenuer 18, you was unanimously nominated a can governor of the Aims House. The understanded pointed a committee to tender you the nomination of the Convention. Governor of the Alms House. The undersigned were pointed a committee to tender you the nomination on beha-itse Covention.

Trusting that you will comply with the action of the Oss-tion by accepting the nomination. on by accounting the Sommation.

We remay yours respectfully,
JOHN R WHITMORE,
JOHN R WHITMORE,
JAMES CLARK,
JOHN MATHEWE,
WILLIAM O. WEBE,

NEW YORK, NOVEMBRE 19, 1859.

N GENTLEMEN:

In in receipt of your communication informing me that the Democratic Republican Convention, assembled at Tammany Hall on tells Nov. Inst., was pleased to present me to the people as its candidate for the important office of Governor of the Almahouse of the City of New York.

The handsome vote given me in that Convention by my fellow citizens, and the subsequent vote of the members making it an unanimous action, impels me to extend to you my prefound acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me.

In accepting the nomination, I can only my that so far as it in me, I shall do my duty, and shall court the accuting and opinion of my fellow attrens.

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK McRLEGY.

PATRICK McKleot.

To John Carroll, John H. Whitmone, James Clark, John Mathews, and William C. Wers, Esqui Committee. MATHEWS, and WILLIAR O. WESS, Espect Committee.

NEW YORK, NOV 19, 1899—TO THE DEMOCRATIC

Electors of the Fourth Senatorial district.—Gentlemental of the Concept of the C

MICHAEL GOLDIN, No 3 State street.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Second Alderman. District Convention, beld at the Shakspere Holel, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, GEORGE P. BICKFORD, of the Fourth ward; was nominated unanimously for Alderman.

Anderway Corack, Secretary.

GEORGEE P. HICKEORD, of the Fourth ward; was sominated unanimously for Alderman.

WILLIAM P. POWERS, Chairman.

Andrew Corack, Secretary.

Tammany Ball, on Saturday, the 19th instant, the subcommittee of one from each ward, appointed at the previous meeting, to propose names for the consideration of the Convention, med the following report:—The Special Committee appointed by the City Convention, after mature deliberation, and the most sincere desire to secure the triumph of the democratic party, and the best interests of the city of New York, respectfully reconstruct the adoption of the following ticket:—

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER

For Counsel to the Carporation:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Thomas Burgs.

Joseph C. Tucker.

John Y. Savage, Jr.,
John Siebardson, Barriett Smith,
Charles K. Smith,
Samuer, J. Thomas Burgs.

John Richardson,
Bernard Kelly.

Charles K. Smith,
Joan Herrick,
Richard B. Comolly,
Peter Masterson,
JOHR KELLY, Chairman.

JOHR KELLY, Chairman.

The report of the committee was enthusiastically adopted, and, on the roll of the members being called, the 106 delegates present voted unanimously is favor of thrempers and Tilden as the Democratic committees was enthusiastically adopted, and on the roll of the members being called, the 106 delegates present voted unanimously is favor of thrempers and Tilden as the Democratic committees was enthusiastically adopted, and on the roll of the members being called, the 106 delegates present voted unanimously is favor of thrempers and Tilden as the Democratic committee was enthusiastically adopted, and one from George G. Bernard, Ken, Dott gentlemen withdraw lighter names in connection with three hearty cheers. A letter from James T. Brady, Esy, (wrose name was also greeted with tunnaltoms applause, Jwas read, and one from George G. Bernard, Ken, Dott gentlemen withdraw lighter names in connection with the offices of Mayor and core from George G. Bernard, Ken, Dott gentlemen withdrawing their names in connection with the offices of Mayor and core from George G. Berna

JOHN WHEELER, WILLIAM CALDWELL, CHAPLES K. SMITH, TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTION
T convened at the house of Mr. Michael Smith, in pursuance
with call of Tammany Hall, and unanimously hominated Mr.
CHARLES G. CORNELL as their candidate for Alderman for

GYRUS RAMSEY, Secretary. JOHN B. RYER, Chairman.

GTRUS RAMEY, Secretary.

GTR ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

O This Convention met, pursuant to call of the Democratic General Committee, on Raturday evening, 19th inst, at the house of Michael Kuntz, IT and 79 Eases street.

The Convention was called to order by Col. Corogran, who nominated Roderick T. Entwistle, of the Fenth ward, for Chairman, and E. Phelan, of the Seventeenth ward as Secretary.

The organization being thus perfectee, MICHAEL TUOMEY, The organization being thus perfectee, MICHAEL TUOMEY, The organization being thus perfectee, MICHAEL TUOMEY, The Seventeenth ward, received the nomination for Aiderman by neclamation. RODERICK T. ENYWISTLE, Chairman by neclamation. RODERICK T. ENYWISTLE, Chairman ENWARD PLEEAN, Secretary.

THE WARD ON DROK.—A MEETING OF THE WOOD and Lynch Democratic Association will be held at O'Donnelle, 411 Cherry street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, 1299, at 30 clocks. The triends of Fernsand Wood and James Lynch are invited in attend. E. O'Donnell, President; B. McMachon, J. P. Daily, J. Tyan, W. Mokemar, Vice President; Robert Enonally, Recording Secretary, John Murphy, Corresponding Secretary, John Murphy, Corresp

13TH WARD.—AT A CONVENTION OF THE DEMO ward, the Convention proceeded to put candidates in nomina-tion for Alderman, and on an informal hallot Thomas W. Adams, Esq. received four votes, James Murphy received one vote, Henry Worley received two votes, and Peter Michell re-ceived ax votes. Mr. Houghkirk then withdres Mr. Woolsy's name us a candidate. The Convention then unanimously mominated Peter Mitchell as a candidate for Alderman of the kighth Aldermanic, District. On motion the Convention ad-district. Strunghus Secretary CHAS. K. SMITH, (Nairman.

journed.

GEO. STRINGHAM, Secretary.

CHAS. K. SMITH, Chairman.

GEO. STRINGHAM, Secretary.

22D WARD DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—A MEET—
ling of the above Club will be held at the house of Hugh
murray, corner of Rieventh avenue and Forty-second street,
on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, at 1½ o'clock, by order of
PATRICK REILLY, President. 3

BARTHOLOREW HARIFY, Secretary.

THE MILITARY.

MILITARY.—A NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM FOR sale. It is nearly new and will be sold for \$35. Address Gloria, Herald office. Gleria, Herald office.

TARGET COMPANIES.—RXCUB—
gionists take notice.—The large, splendid and well knows
Cayuga Hotel, situated at McComb's Dam, at the corner of
lost street and leighth avenue, has the best accommodations in
the above business. The companies can take the Second or
the decomposition of the companies of the companies can take the Second or
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the decomposition of the companies can take the Second or
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THE LECTURE SEASON.

CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION.—DR. O. A. BROWN.
SON'S lecture on Patriotism, Monday, Nov. 21, 1839, at 3
o'clock P. M., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, cormission 25 cents. NEW YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

At Cooper Institute, TURSDAY EVENING,
November 22, Dr., Huntington's Lecture,
"THE ROMAN QUESTION."

Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Tickets twenty-five cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES AND GENTLE men's heavy gold hunting Watches and chatclaine Gains by the best English and Swiss makers, for asle to pay advances, at half their cost. Also one diamond Cross with 12 stones. Advances on Diamonds, Watches, 2c.

J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, room 25, up stairs. J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, room 25, up stairs.

J. H. BARRINGER, 170 Broadway, room 25, up stairs.

A T. NO. 11 WALL STREET, UP STAIRS—WATCHES—
Remember, it is the second watch sore from Broadway, toold Watches, 18 carat, warranted timekeepers, only 36; solid sliver Watches, or for farget companies, only 36; solid sliver Watches, warranted timekeepers, only 36; solid sliver Watches, to farget companies, only 36. To make room for an extensive importation of Watches and Jewelry, for holiday present accessate, I am closing out my present access at an immunous secribee, for a few days only; among which will be mountained to be and at one half the usual rates. Remember, the second jewelry store from Broadway, and up stairs.

J. MACBUFF, No. 11 Wall street.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FARE \$2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, Nov. 14, 1829; trains will leave Twenty-fourth street Station, New York, as follows:
For Williamsbridge, 8:20 and 11 A. M., 259 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M., 259 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 5:15 P. M., from depot corner White and
Center streets.

For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from Twenty sixthatreet.

Eor Croton Falls. 4 P. M., from Twenty sixthatreet.

For Miles The St. M., from Twenty-sixth atreet.

For Aldany, 9 A. M., from Twenty-sixth atreet, mail trais.

For Aldany, 9 A. M., from Twenty-sixth atreet, mail trais.

Williamsbridge, 6:00 and 0:30 A. M., 1 and 3:49 P. M.

White Plains, 6 and 7:30 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Millerton, 7 A. M.

Millerton, 7 A. M.

Albany, 11 A. M., mail train.

CLOTHING, &C.

AN ALTERATION IN THE PRICES.—LADIES AND gentiomen, I guarannee to pay as follows.—From \$1 to \$5 for P.m.s, and from \$6 to \$30 for silks Dresses. Also, Carpets, Furniture. Jeweiry, &c. A note by post punctually attended to by E. 153 Seventh avenue, between Nineisenth and Twantieth atrees. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. BETTER PRICE PAID. \$3,000 WORTH OF GEN-men's left-off Clothing wanted, in large or small lots. The heat price ever paid for the same can be obtained in hakin-timony, by calling at the store, or address Wm. Welsh, 32 nice street.

MRS, E. GUARANTERS TO PAY THE PRICES.

M. the advertises for halfest Wearing Apparel. From \$6 to \$30 for \$80k Dresses, for atik velves Basques and Closks from \$1 to \$30, and the highest price pant for Furs, children a Closhing, Thestrical Costumes and Jesselry, 20. A aside by post punctually attended to by Mrs. F. 134 Seprentic avenue, halfwood Nitolecoth and Twentuck at harcota.